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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 1 p.m. 82
Humidity " 90 " 62

November 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 1 p.m. 74
Humidity " 78 " 61

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.74

8092 日三初月十

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1918.

三拜禮 號六月一十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STUPENDOUS BATTLE IN FRANCE.

WILL IT LEAD TO KNOCK-OUT BLOW?

HOW THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE JEOPARDISED.

London, November 5.
The series of battles raging on the Western Front from Valenciennes to St. Emy promise to prove the most stupendous conflict of the war. It is a mistake to suppose that the Allies are only engaged against rearguards of the enemy, retreating "according to plan." On the contrary, the Germans are being forced to fight their hardest by attacks which threaten to achieve the enemy's strategic collapse, and the successes gained by the Allies have been against immense concentrations of strength striving in a most determined manner to hold vital points.

Marshal Foch, adhering to his right-angle front, is steadily reducing the enemy's area of manoeuvre and squeezing him against the Ardennes hills from west and south, and robbing him of mobility in a fashion which is likely to prove disastrous before long. As his strategic position becomes more hopeless his strength is being deeply sapped. Already his exit via Metz is fast closing as the result of the American approach to St. Emy.

The objective of the Americans is Montmedy Gap and the Longuyon-Mesieres-Hirem Railway, from which they are less than seven miles distant. The cutting of this railway will mean severing the communications between the German Northern Armies based on Liege and the Southern Armies based on Luxembourg, which will be divided by the Ardennes wedge, forcing the whole German line from the Sambre northwards to retreat to the Antwerp and Namur positions. If the enemy attempts to divert his eastern forces to the Meuse line, these will be increasingly congested by the British advance south of Valenciennes. Sir Douglas Haig's forces yesterday broke one of the enemy's strongest strategic positions, approaching important communications whose vital point is the Mons junction. The Germans here are fighting their hardest to prevent the British from turning Mormal forest, a great natural screen, frontally impregnable, which covers the approach to Manbenge.

Never throughout the war have the Allied armies proved of higher quality, for they have resisted the temptation to take things easily against an enemy only too anxious to surrender territory, but are fighting vigorously to deliver the knock-out blow which experts anticipate may be imminent.

A Great Offensive.

London, November 4.
A great Allied offensive, in which the British, French, Americans and Belgians are all participating, is now progressing on the Western Front.

The British First, Third and Fourth Armies are attacking on a front of twenty-five miles from Valenciennes to Oisy, while the French on the British right are attacking on a ten-mile front on both sides of Guise.

The passages of the Sambre and the Oise have been forced and the British have reached a line on the River Aunelle, about five miles east of Valenciennes.

Franco-Belgian Frontier Reached.

London, November 4.
Reuter learns that the Allies advanced in today's attack between one and two miles along the greater part of the front between Guise and north-east of Valenciennes. They reached the Franco-Belgian frontier eastward of Valenciennes.

Fighting is proceeding in Le Quesnoy, where the enemy is violently counter-attacking.

We have captured Landreocies. Up to the present 4,000 prisoners have been taken and we have penetrated one mile into the southern part of Mormal Forest.

The American advance is continuing and has reached a line a mile south-west of Shenay to a mile south of Beaumont, thence westward to Les Seins, which the French have captured.

British Capture over 10,000 Prisoners.

London, November 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Fourth, Third and First British Armies attacked between the Sambre Canal at Oisy and the Scheldt northward of Valenciennes. On the whole of this thirty mile front the British and New Zealanders broke deeply into the enemy's positions and captured over 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

On the right of the attack the First and Thirty-Second Divisions attacked in conjunction with the French southwards of them. These Divisions, with great dash and gallantry, stormed the formidable line of the Sambre Canal, overcame resistance and reached a depth of three miles eastward thereof.

The First Division, under General Strickland, after capturing Catillon, forced the passages of the canal opposite Catillon and near the lock two miles southwards. At the latter point, assisted by Engineers, Cameron crossed the canal in six minutes.

The First Division captured Vimy, Hautreuve and Le Croise and prisoners 1,500. To the left the Thirty-Second Division crossed the Ore Canal and after severe fighting captured Ruedenhaut. They cleared the line of the canal southwards and northwards of this village and captured Mesieres, La Folie and Sambroton.

In the centre we attacked the western face of Forest de Mormal. Infantry and tanks drove the enemy from the western outkirts and captured Soyere, Praux-au-Bois, Heq, Entoy and Louvignies.

The Twenty-Fifth Division forced the crossings of the Sambre Canal opposite Landreocies, which was captured. Further north, the Eighteenth and Fiftieth Divisions penetrated the forest and are still advancing.

The Thirty-Eighth Division reached Les Grandes Patures and the Seventeenth Division captured Louquignol in the centre of the forest.

There was severe fighting at Le Quesnoy, where the New Zealanders repulsed a strong counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses. We passed south and north of this fortified town and are now several miles eastward thereof.

We drove the enemy out of his new positions on Aunelle River. The Guards captured Premaux; the Twenty-Fourth Division captured Wargnies-le-Petit and Wargnies-le-Grand; and the Canadian progressed on the right bank of the Scheldt and passed beyond Lander and Ounain.

Our advance continues on the whole battle front.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STUPENDOUS BATTLE IN FRANCE.

Guise Now Menaced.

London, November 4.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that General Debeney's Army attacked this morning on the line of the Sambre-Oise Canal. Troops crossed the canal on a front of eight miles from Grand Verly northwards, and secured the eastern bank by mid-day, despite desperate resistance, advancing the line to north of Guise, which is now menaced. Fifteen hundred have at present been taken prisoner, including some of the best German Divisions, proving that the enemy is desperately endeavouring to hold the ground.

Good Work by Belgians.

London, November 4.
A Belgian communique states:—Our troops have completed the task of driving back the enemy beyond the Ghent-Teugevaux Canal. The Germans now hold only a few machine-gun nests on the west bank of the canal.

We have reached the western, northern and southern outkirts of Ghent and our line follows the western bank of the Scheldt from Zwynsdaire northwards.

The New French Attack.

London, November 5.
A French communique states:—The First Army this morning attacked in conjunction with the British on the Sambre-Oise Canal between the Oise and Valenciennes. Despite the difficulties of crossing the canal, and the stiffest enemy resistance, we everywhere forced the crossing and gained a footing on the heights on the eastern bank. We reached the outkirts of the villages of Bone, La Cavette, Leneville and Les Durant and passed Les Quilles, realising a maximum advance of three kilometres.

We captured over 3,000 prisoners and fifteen guns. We completed the occupation of the south bank of the Ardennes Canal between Semur and Le Chester.

The enemy is resisting vigorously on the northern bank. Since the 1st inst. fifty-three guns have been captured in this region.

Why Ludendorff's Offensive Failed.

London, November 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant's* Berlin correspondent attributes the failure of General Ludendorff's great offensive to "the tenacity of the British soldiers, who refused to be panic-stricken by any defeat, and the sagacity of Marshal Foch, who spared his reserves to the utmost. It has often been said, and I am able for special reasons to confirm it, that the resistance of the British on March 27, near Arras, caused the failure of the German campaign."

Americans Advance on Whole Front.

London, November 5.
An American communique states:—The First Army continued its advance on the entire front between the Meuse and Bir (?). On the extreme right we drove the enemy into the Valley of the Meuse, fought through the forest of Dieulet, occupied Leneville opposite an important crossing of the Meuse near St. Emy and seized the Beaumont-St. Emy Road and the heights overlooking Beaumont.

On the left we reached Grandes Armoises, despite vigorous opposition. The enemy abandoned much material.

One hundred and forty-five aeroplanes bombed crowded enemy traffic at Montmedy and destroyed thirty enemy aeroplanes. Seven American machines are missing.

British Capture Le Quesnoy.

London, November 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday afternoon we completely surrounded and captured the walled town of Le Quesnoy, taking prisoner over a thousand. The Thirty-Seventh and Sixty-Second Divisions, in hard fighting southward and northward of Le Quesnoy, captured many.

These Divisions, after overcoming strong resistance, set out about Louvignies and Orainval and pushed forward rapidly on the flanks of the New Zealanders eastward of Le Quesnoy, advancing with them to a depth of three or four miles, capturing the villages of Joli Metz, Le Rond, Quesnoy, Frasnoy and Le Petit Marsais.

We progressed farther during the evening in Mormal Forest and eastward of Valenciennes, capturing the village of Eih.

HOME POLITICS.

Some Ministerial Changes.

London, November 4.
The Press Bureau says Sir Auckland Geddes becomes President of the Local Government Board, also remaining in his present office. Mr. Hayes Fisher becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a Peerage.

The Coming Election.

London, November 5.
It is stated that a meeting of Whips yesterday settled the plans for an official election campaign. It is expected the polling day will be on December 7.

ALLIED AIR RAID.

Casualties in a German Town.

London, November 4.
A German official message says twenty-seven were killed and thirty-five injured as the result of an aerial attack on Bonn. [Bonn is a town of Rhenish Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, 21 miles S. S. E. of Cologne by rail.]

THE SERBIAN ADVANCE.

London, November 5.
A French Eastern communique states:—The Serbians are occupying the right bank of the Danube and have captured Valjevo, advancing towards Obabats. They have reached the Bosnia frontier west of Khalievo.

WOMEN AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, November 5.
The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill enabling women to become members of the House of Commons without any qualification.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LATEST ARMISTICE DEVELOPMENTS.

BULGARIA PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Budapest states that Count Karolyi, speaking at the Town Hall, said the King had consented to release the Government from its oath. The Government and the National Council have unanimously resolved that the Government ascertain without delay whether the Hungarians favour a retention of the Monarchy or the establishment of a Republic.

Republic for Bulgaria.

London, November 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, a Berlin message says Ex-King Boris has fled to Vienna and a Bulgarian Republic has been proclaimed.

German Soldiers Urged to Disobey Orders.

London, November 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Bavarian Press of all shades is urging the Kaiser to abdicate. The *Tagblatt* states that leaflets are being distributed among Berliners, especially soldiers, signed by the "Workers' and Soldiers' Council", with the object of inciting the soldiers to disobey commands. The *Norddeutsche* attributes the Bolshevik activities to the Russian Embassy.

German Embassy in Russia Withdrawn.

London, November 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Lokal Anzeiger* says the German Embassy in Russia has been definitely withdrawn.

The Austrian Terms.

London, November 4.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he hoped it would be possible to read the whole terms of the Austrian Armistice to the House on the 5th inst. Meanwhile he assured the House that it would be satisfied with the terms.

Austro-Hungarian Army Destroyed.

London, November 4.
An Italian official message says:—The Austro-Hungarian Army has been destroyed. It has suffered the heaviest losses and has left in our hands 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns.

Three Million Italian Troops Freed.

London, November 4.
Reuter's correspondent Rome says three million Italian troops freed by the armistice are now ready to throw in their weight against Germany. This sentiment was repeatedly expressed by various speakers to great torchlight demonstrations which paraded the streets all night long. The crowd answered with cries of:—"Down with Germany and the Kaiser! Viva Alsace Lorraine, Belgium and England!"

Before the Armistice Operated.

London, November 4.
A British Italian official message says:—The Tenth Army has reached the line of the Tagliamento. Amongst the troops crossing the river at several places was the 332nd American Regiment, forming a part of the Thirty-First Italian Division. The Forty-Eighth Division occupied Levico, taking prisoner in the last forty-eight hours over 20,000 and capturing several hundred guns.

German-Austrian Republic Urged.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Vienna says a Congress of German-Austrian Social Democrats frantically applauded the announcement of the liberation of Adler, the assassin of Count Starck, and passed a resolution demanding that German Austria be a Republic and join Germany as an Independent Federal State if the other peoples of Austria separate from German-Austria or establish an unsatisfactory Federation.

Hungarian Affairs.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Budapest says Count Karolyi has resigned the Presidency of the National Council, to which Deputy Johann Hook succeeds. The Ministry has taken the oath of allegiance to the National Council.

A message from Prague says Czech troops are disarming German-Austrian troops in Glatz towns in Bohemia and Moravia.

Hungarians Hold Up German Ships.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Vienna says the Hungarian Government has held up all German and German-Austrian ships on the Hungarian Danube, with cargoes of twenty thousand tons of foodstuffs.

Ukraine and Galicia.

London, November 5.
Ukrainian and Ruthenian troops have invaded Galicia. Fighting has occurred with the Poles, who have beaten back the Ruthenians and occupied Plesmyl.

The Ukrainian National Council announces that it has taken over the administration of Eastern Galicia.

The Poles have established a Government at Oracow amid big demonstrations. The Austrian troops capitulated.

Germany Recognises Czechs.

Amsterdam, November 4.
A message from Prague says the German Government has recognised the independence of the Czechoslovak State and has announced its readiness to welcome a Czechoslovak Ambassador in Berlin at the earliest moment.

The Schleswig Problem.

London, November 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the Northern Peace Committee has memorialised the King urging the Scandinavian Governments to support the demand for a satisfactory solution of the North Schleswig question.

Allies Agree on Armistice Terms.

London, November 5.
The *Times* correspondent at Paris says the Allies have agreed on the armistice conditions, and the Allied powers on a French front leave little doubt of German acceptance.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

DEATH OF COUNTESS OF MEATH.

London, Nov. 5.
The death is announced of the Countess of Meath.
[The late Countess was the only surviving daughter of the 11th Earl of Lauderdale, and was married in 1888 to the Earl of Meath, the founder of the Empire Day movement.]

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

An Appalling Picture.

The *Times* publishes two letters from its Petrograd correspondent descriptive of the miserable conditions prevailing in Russia under Bolshevik rule. One of these letters, dated August 14th, says:—"The railway service and telegraphic communication with Archangel via Alexandrovsk are completely paralysed. The Finnish frontiers are closed, and even Russians are not allowed to cross them unless provided with special permits. Some Russians have attempted to escape from the Bolshevik yoke, but they have been all arrested and shot as traitors. Britain is held in bitter hatred by the Bolsheviks, who are publishing in the papers and magazines extravagant reports calculated to foment anti-British feeling among the Russian people. Among the false rumours deliberately circulated are those that a general revolt has broken out in India, a rebellion has occurred in Britain proper and her colonies are threatened with immediate destruction. "The situation has been most critical during the past fortnight for British residents in Petrograd and Moscow. They could not count upon the protection of the law, and they were in dread of being arrested at any moment, to say nothing of their property being exposed to every chance of being seized. Banks refused to pay even a kopeck to British subjects, who were threatened with the gloomy prospect of being reduced to penury. "Corpses left in the streets. "Disease, starvation, plague, murder, and robbery were the order of the day. The corpses of those unfortunate who succumbed to epidemics or starvation, either in hospitals or in the streets, were left unattended. An order was finally issued directing the bourgeois to attend to the burial of these bodies. The task was also imposed upon several millionaires. Many corpses in hospitals have succumbed to plague and the insanitary conditions of the hospitals defy description. Even medicines are not to be had sometimes. "The shortage of food is being very acutely felt, and this shortage is ascribed by the Bolsheviks to the advance of the Anglo-French forces from the north and of the Czech-Slovaks from the east. The fact, however, is that trainloads of cereals were seized by the Germanist *Nijni-Novgorod* and taken to Drinsk. The plunder of cereals by Bolshevik misadventurers is also responsible for the shortage of food. "The other communication, dated August 8th, says:—"According to a British subject who has just been released from imprisonment, the Red Guards first robbed him of all the money he had, and then carried off all the food-stuffs they could lay hands on. He sought an interview with a high official and demanded to know the reason for his arrest, when he was told that the very fact of his being a British subject was sufficient reason for his arrest. The fate of the British residents in Russia is, in these circumstances, regarded with much concern."

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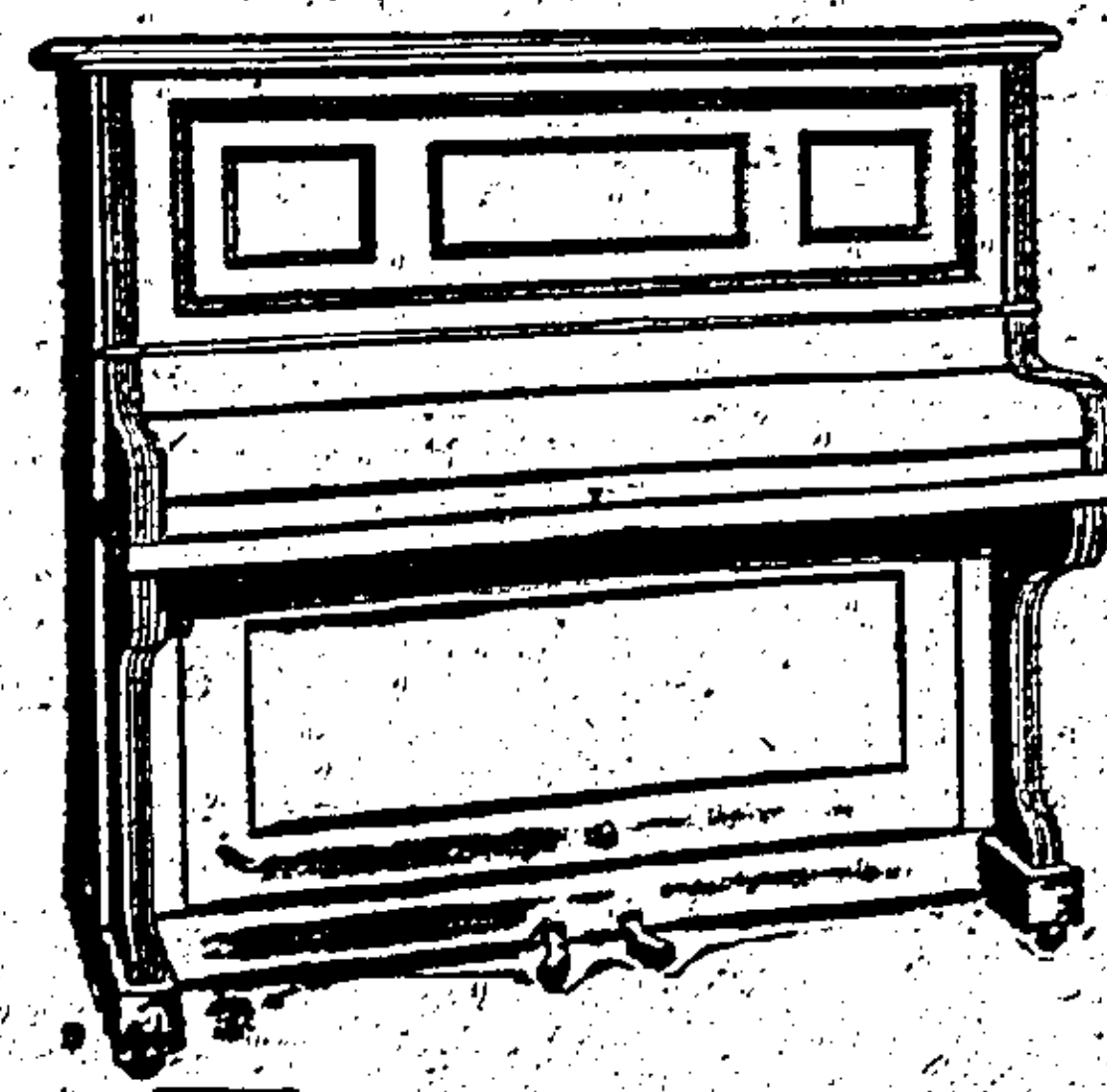
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GENERAL NEWS.

Daylight Saving in U.S.
Washington, October 28.—At
two o'clock on the morning of
October 27 the United States
completed its test of daylight
saving. The naval observatory
clocks and other agencies re-
gulating the time in the United
States were revised. All clocks
all over the country were halted
and remained stopped for one
hour and then proceeded in order
not to resume the former time
schedules.

Peru Approves President
Wilson's War Policy.
Washington, Oct. 27.—A press
dispatch from Lima, Peru, said
that the minister of Foreign Affairs
in accepting from the American
Minister a copy of President
Wilson's latest note to Germany
said that the reply of President
Wilson would be cordially accept-
ed by Peru which since the com-
mencement of the war had always
conformed with the President's
principles and sustained the cause
of the Allies.

Allied Subjects in Canada.
The Dominion Government has
opened negotiations with the
French, Belgian, and Italian
Governments with the object of
bringing all Allied subjects in
Canada within the scope of the
Military Service Act. There are
understood to be many men of
military age who are subjects of
these Governments at present in
Canada. It is proposed to give
them the opportunity of either
returning home for military
service or joining the Canadian
forces. This course has already
been followed in regard to
Americans by virtue of the treaty
ratified at Washington and
London. The negotiations are
being conducted in London,
where, it is understood, Sir Robert
Borden is endeavouring to
expedite matters.

India Immigration into Canada.
Great importance is attached
in Government in Toronto circles
to the conclusions reached in the
Imperial War Conference in
respect to immigration, particu-
larly as it affects India and the
overseas Dominions. The decision
that the Dominions, includ-
ing India, shall enjoy complete
control of the composition of its
own population by means of
restrictions on immigration will
remove difficulties which have
arisen over the immigration of
the labouring classes to Canada
from India. Commenting on the
agreement, the Toronto Globe
says:—"Agreement by consent
with India will remove a source
of friction which embarrassed
the councils of the Empire for
years. Other Asiatic immigration
is already under control. Canada
must remain a white man's
country, and it is reassuring to
know that a leading Asiatic nation
concedes this point."

Cinema in Schools.
Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.,
President of the Board of Censors,
was present recently at the annual
meeting of the London branch of
the Cinematograph Exhibitors'
Association. He said that when
he took up his post some of his
best friends on the Board recom-
mended a policy of dictatorial
isolation as the only safe course,
but, as an old Parliamentarian, he
had invited conferences with the
members of the trade, had
discussed with them freely the
merits of any film that was under
consideration, and, when asked,
had suggested how films might be
made acceptable. He hoped that
his faith in the infinite possibilities
for good in the cinema would
make them realize that he was as
anxious as any of them for the
prosperity and good repute of the
trade. He thought that in time
a cinema hall would be a feature
of every elementary school, to aid
children in historical, geographi-
cal, and other studies. The
American cinema had done
immense service in patriotic pro-
paganda, and there was a hearty
desire in America to see closer
ties between American and British
trade. There would be an im-
mense future in America after
the war for the British film, and
the present abnormal conditions,
in which 90 per cent. of the films
here came from America, and
only a few went out from England,
could not last. But the British
man must put into his films the
enterprise and money which
which were characteristic of
American film.

GENERAL NEWS.

Indian Civil Service.
Notice is given in the Gazette that it is proposed by the Secretary of State for India to amend the regulations relating to the admission of candidates to the Indian Civil Service. The effect is to enable the Secretary of State in Council to exempt from certain examination requirements a selected candidate who was successful at the open competition held in August, 1914, and who, after his nomination as a selected candidate, has continuously served and is still serving in his Majesty's Forces. The Civil Service Commissioners, if satisfied as to the eligibility of the candidate in respect of health, character, and conduct, may certify that he is entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service without further examination.

300,000 Negroes in U.S. Army.
Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to Secretary Baker, on the invitation of General Hatcher, made an inspection recently of the work in the military camp at Hampton, Va. Mr. Scott, in his address before the United States Army Training Detachment at Hampton Institute, said that already more than three hundred thousand negroes had been called to the colours and that they were helping to write a new page in the history of the world. Among the negroes, said Mr. Scott, are neither slackers nor traitors. By November first seven thousand negro soldiers will have received special vocational training. Then will begin the vocational training of twenty thousand more.

New Mile Record.
G. Sorbie (known professionally as G. McCrae) beat the ten-mile professional "record" at Powderhall grounds, Edinburgh, recently, by covering the distance in 50 minutes, 55 seconds. The previous "record" for professionals was 51 minutes, 6.3 seconds, by W. Cummings, of Paisley, in his match against W. G. George at Lillie Bridge on September 28, 1885. McCrae made his attempt in a ten-mile handicap, which was won by H. James, of Edinburgh, with three laps and 350 yards start, 49 minutes, 14.3 seconds. "He completed his first mile in 4 minutes, 37.2 seconds, and five miles in 24 minutes, 54.4 seconds, and there is no doubt that on a more suitable day than Saturday A. Shrubbs' amateur "record" of 50 minutes, 49.3 seconds is well within McCrae's power."

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PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

GENERAL NEWS.

Food from Rabbits.
Fully 200,000,000 wild rabbits are killed in the United States every year, according to estimates made by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of them are jack rabbits, the majority of which have not been utilised in the past. If all the rabbits killed were consumed, they would furnish between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of valuable food, and if proper measures were taken to insure the collection of skins, these alone would

have a value of \$20,000,000. The Biological Survey has frequently been called upon to help western farmers in coping with the rabbit pest. In view of the probable economic value of rabbit meat and fur in the coming few years, the energies of the farmers and ranchmen will be directed to the conservation of this important resource. Already a number of establishments for collecting, dressing, canning, and shipping rabbit meat are in operation in western centres. As in Australia the transition of the wild rabbit in this country from its status as a pest and source of trouble to a source of food and revenue is believed to be

Prepaid Advertisements.

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WANTED.—Experienced LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER preferably with sufficient knowledge of French for translation work. Apply Box 1445 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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"HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES
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R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

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NOTICE.

INFLUENZA—Avoid, by disinfecting with J.EYES FLUID. Refuse substitutes. Sold by leading stores and by the Sole Agents ALEX. ROSS & CO.

MEE CHEUNG.
PHOTOGRAPHER

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS, WE HAVE OPENED A BRANCH SHOP AT NO. 15, ICEHOUSE STREET (BELOW OUR MAIN PREMISES). WE HAVE ALSO A BRANCH OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

NOTICE.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, SHANGHAI

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that as from this date and until further notice, MR. PERCY FOWLER, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interests.

By Order of the Directors,
G. STEWART-JONES,
Assistant Secretary,
Northwich, England.
Shanghai, 26th October, 1918.

NOTICES.

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Dainty and Inexpensive
Hand-made Lingerie...
Every Garment is of the
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on the 20th Oct. 1918, and closed
on the 20th November 1918.

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5, Chater Road.

M. ROUET de JOURNEL,
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Defence" bought before October
29th are accepted in payment.

Application will be received by
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Chater Road,
where full particulars may be
obtained.

A SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
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A PPLICATION forms for
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Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

ARON.—Killed in action on August 24, in his 31st year. Lieut. Fred A. Aron, South Lancs Regt., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Aron, South Villa, Victoria Park, Manchester.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. J. J. Leira begs to tender her heartfelt thanks to her numerous friends for their kind expressions of sympathy extended to her in her recent sad bereavement and for the many beautiful floral tributes.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1918.

HOW LONG?

Now that the isolation of Germany is an accomplished fact, the only two questions that remain are how long she can stand alone, and what advantages does she think will accrue to her from a continuance of the struggle. Whatever the Germans are, the war has proved that they are not fools; therefore, however difficult it is for us to regard the situation from their point of view, let us try and put ourselves in their position. It must now be patent to them that their cause is hopeless, and that very soon they must accept whatever conditions the Allies like to give them, for they are virtually in arms against the whole world. Let us see exactly how they stand. By the surrender of Bulgaria and Turkey, and the unconditional acceptance by these two countries of the Allies' terms, the road to Germany from the Balkans is left open to our armies. That fact in itself is very important, but when we consider the developments certain to follow from the capitulation of Austria-Hungary, we begin to realise in full the terrible menace that now confronts the German Empire.

These developments are so full of possibilities and so far-reaching that it is impossible to consider them in detail, but their importance is very clear to us, and must be more so to the Germans. For one thing the surrender of Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria releases formidable Allied forces for new fields of action. British, French, Italian, Serbian, Montenegrin, comprising vast armies, are left free to advance on the frontiers of Saxony, Bavaria and Southern Russia, and it is impossible for Germany to find troops to defend a new front. If the enemy were victorious in France, or even merely holding their own, we could understand a desire to make a fight for it, but it is not possible for Germany, harassed as she is, to withstand an attack from the East or South. Day after day, the brilliant advances of the Allies in Belgium and France continue without ceasing, and there is no doubt that all the efforts of the enemy are concentrated there. Yet his retreat continues, and he is gradually being driven back to the Rhine.

The Germans must be fully aware of all these things: they must know that they cannot stop the Allies from advancing from the south: they must know that the day of invasion draws ever nearer, and so we ask again, what is the use of holding out, and more important still, how long will it be before they receive its penalty? Of course it must be very hard for a nation like the Germans to admit, even to themselves, that they are defeated, and that is perhaps the reason why the war continues, for in truth, we can think of no other. There is no loophole of escape left open to them; even if they surrender now or hold out in desperation for another month, the same fate awaits them—ruin and humiliation. What is there to be gained by continuing the struggle?

Noisy Pets.

We have sometimes wondered whether it would not be a wise thing to place a limit on the number of pets, especially dogs, owned by local residents, for complaints are frequently made concerning the annoyance caused by these animals to people who have the misfortune to live near neighbours who seem to have leanings towards owning a small menagerie. A reader of the Telegraph has just sent us a brief note on this subject, stating that in Los H. Street, somewhere between the Grand Hotel and the Dairy Farm premises, some person keeps "about twenty cats, four dogs, some birds and a very noisy cockatoo, whose screeches are heard day and night." The writer adds that the dogs are let loose at the busiest times of the day and are a perfect nuisance, growling and barking at all passers-by and giving a warm reception to any dog who ventures to cross the thoroughfare, especially if it happens to be a small one. More than that, children get frightened by the attentions they receive from these dogs. This is the kind of thing which ought not to be permitted. We have known of cases in Hongkong where there have been as many as six or eight dogs belonging to the resident of one house, and the resultant inconvenience to neighbours when these start barking at night can well be imagined. Perhaps the authorities will take note of the particular complaint mentioned by our correspondent and consider also the question of restricting the number of dogs or other noisy pets which any one person may own.

Peace Requirements.

While Lord Northcliffe's article on the reconstruction of Europe after the war must only be taken as reflecting unofficial views, there is no doubt that its tone will meet with wide general approval in Allied countries. One or two of the items he mentions are especially deserving of notice. For example, he states that Germany and Austria will be compelled to replace merchant tonnage of the Allied and neutral countries which has been illegally damaged or destroyed by the enemy. That is a recognition of the tonnage-for-tonnage policy, which is only what bare justice demands, and we are glad to see that in this regard the wanton destruction of neutral vessels has not been overlooked, either. Lord Northcliffe takes the Germans at their own word when he says the fate of the former German Colonies has been decided on the Western Front, for in recent days the enemy was wont to make it his boast that victory there would reassure the return of his overseas possessions. We wonder what he thinks about it today?

The German Way.

Of the many offences against International Law of which the Germans have been guilty in this war none is more serious than the taking away into captivity of mere boys and girls from evacuated French towns. We do not know the number of children so kidnapped and forced into slavery, but a wire in today's issue mentions that five thousand fathers and mothers have made a demand for the restoration of children taken away from Lille by the Germans. That figure alone will give some idea of the extent of this defiance of International Law and violation of humanitarian ideals by the enemy. It is hard enough to think that the Germans, when they occupy a French or Belgian town, make slaves of the populace and compel them to employ their energy in measures against their own kith and kin, but it is a thousand times worse when homes are broken up and families forcibly carried away, some of them, perhaps, never to return. These are some of the things which account for the intense hatred of the Germans by the French and Belgians, who for over four years have known at first hand what German domination means. And in view of circumstances like these, we can well understand that when people will enter into no compromise with the enemy.

DAY BY DAY.

KEEP THY RESOLUTION FIRM AND THY INTENTION UPRIGHT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the capture of Tientsin.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 15/16d.

M. C. L. Raffle.

The set of underwear raffled by Mrs. Rawlance for the Ministering Children's League realised \$100. It was won by Ticket No. 1.

For the North.

Among the passengers leaving for the North by the Korea-Maru were the Hon. Mr. D. Lyndale, Mr. N. J. Stubb and Mr. J. Johnstone.

Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case each of enteric fever and cerebrospinal meningitis. Both were Chinese.

Japanese Report.

We have to acknowledge from the Japanese Consul General a copy of the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan for 1918.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 19, amounted to 68,007 tons and the sales during the period to 57,035 tons.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—St. John's Cathedral, \$117.30; Mr. Chan Wing, \$100; Mr. Chan Cheuk Fan, \$25; Mr. Chai Kit Shi, \$25; Obina Congregational Church, \$20.

Snatcher Sentenced.

A Chinese pleaded guilty at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, when charged with snatching a gold hairpin valued at \$13 from a Chinese girl. Inspector Browne prosecuted and said that the girl and her brother were returning from the Ko Shing Theatre when the defendant came from behind and snatched the hairpin and walked past them. An Indian warder saw this and chased the man, subsequently arresting him. His Worship sentenced defendant to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Assaulting an Amah from the Peak.

Before Mr. E. D. Wolfe, this morning, a Chinese described as a houseboy of Mr. Hooper, at the Peak, was charged with assaulting an amah in the same employ. It appeared that a quarrel had arisen between the two owing to the complainant's pouring some hot water over defendant, who alleged that she did it deliberately. Words gave way to water-throwing, and both parties suffered in consequence. Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$2 and both parties were ordered to sign a personal bond of \$100 for six months.

Girl Sent to Gaol.

The case in which a young girl was charged with stealing money and jewellery to the value of over \$2,000 from her mistress, Mrs. Kwan, wife of Dr. Kwan, was concluded at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood. Inspector Grant prosecuted. Mrs. Kwan said that she missed the jewellery on November 1. She then told her relatives about it and defendant overheard it and immediately took her basket and asked her to search it. Witness refused and said that she would inform the Police. His Worship, addressing the defendant, said the evidence as regards the theft of the jewellery was not strong enough for the first charge would be withdrawn; but with regard to the theft of the cash box, the evidence was sufficient. He sentenced her to six months' imprisonment.

TRAINING AT KIRKEE.

More News of Hongkong Men.

Kirkee, Sept. 28.

Those men of the first draft of the Hongkong Contingent who are fit, have now settled down to a course of training that promises to do those that can stand it not a little good. Unluckily, quite a few of the first thirty are temporarily indisposed, but as time passes we shall probably approach full strength, though we know already that some will never go through. From early in the morning until five time (dow being called dinner) life is a succession of parades and work, physical drill, bombing and bayonet practice, section drill, digging, etc.,—in fact a progression through all that preliminary training which so ably fits a British soldier for the fighting line. On three afternoons a week lessons in Hindustani are taken, but these are not calculated to impart a great deal of knowledge. Classes are too large and practice difficult. Many of us are awaiting the arrival of specially and privately ordered grammar and instruction books and there promises to be a healthy rivalry, as a stimulant. As the weeks pass, this life among men will doubtless sit more comfortably on us, but it is only truth to state that we can hardly be called settled. We presume that our papers have arrived by now, but there has been no attempt as yet to sort artillery men from infantry, though we all remember the cable from the War Office on that point. Neither has there been any indication that it is with a view to being made fit for a higher position that certain of our draft united for Commissions are being made to sweat through our daily tasks. A little impatience to know is excusable among men who would be selected, and who hold recommendations.

The men among whom we have come seem mostly of the rural type, and if they are crude of speech and rough of manner they are certainly cheerful and friendly. Our instructors seem considerate, but to those of us who have served for several years in the Volunteers and especially to two who held N. C. O. rank, exulting and turning right and left by numbers seems irksome. Right from the elementary stages we are being taken and by the time we get through we ought to lack nothing in the swiftness and precision with which we do exercises.

As this is a training Camp purely and simply, there is a succession of drafts coming and going. Already we have seen quite a number of men played away for Mesopotamia. And the hearty send-off they get is proof of the touch of nature that makes the world kin. Perhaps soon some of our own thirty may be marching in full kit en route to the final objective of all soldiers, and one can only trust that their worth and number will merit all the pains and money that have been spent to secure from Hongkong an addition to that not inconsiderable body of men who went before the Military Service Ordinance was deemed expedient. Should there be any room for doubt, the ones will be on shoulders other than those of the men now daily trying to profit by instruction here.

A. M.

Munitions for Ireland.

Four men and four women have been remitted to the Edinburgh High Court for trial, charged with having attempted to remove firearms, ammunition, and explosive substances from Great Britain to Ireland without a permit from the competent naval or military authority. The accused were arrested at Ardara Harbour and were the names of Michael Gallagher, William Gallagher, Mary Gallagher, Charles Gallagher, John Gallagher, and Thomas Gallagher.

MANNIKINS AND SHIRKERS.

German Officer on his Recruits.

An unusually interesting document has fallen into our hands in the form of a diary kept by an officer of the 73rd Fusilier Regiment of the 11th German Division covering the period from early in April to nearly the end of July this year, during which time he was in what may be roughly called the Bapaume-Albert area. The subjects on which the writer, who was evidently a brave man and good soldier, is most illuminating, are the morale of the present German infantry and the efficiency of British aeroplanes and guns. The British he always refers to simply as "Tommy." Here are some of the more interesting entries, and they make one regret that the diary was very irregularly kept.

In mid-April, after the first two German offensives of the year, he is so convinced that the war is won that "the only explanation I can find for the obstinacy of our enemies (in going on fighting) is that they believe all is lost."

Then on April 20—"We have been drilling for a week or other fatigues. Men came out with the last draft some of whom had hardly had any training at all. In this respect the people at home are taking things terribly easily. These old chaps even have to be instructed in the light machine-gun drill."

May 18—"At seven o'clock we moved on. I marched my little crowd across country to our destination. There are 17 enemy machines overhead. There is an English ammunition dump admirably laid out, which we use for a similar purpose. There these fellows drop about 100 bombs a day, sometimes with, very often without, results. Conscious of our might, not a single German machine shows up! Although the newspapers cannot brag and bluster enough when they publish anything about the flying service, our airmen themselves admit we are inferior to the enemy in numbers and equipment. In any case they are not as impudent as Tommy. Day and night he is overhead dropping bombs past all counting."

July 10—"We were working every day on the ammunition dump in the wood. I had to be there although I had nothing to do. We had visits from airmen every day. With clockwork certainty the flights arrived, dropped their eggs and disappeared. As a rule our Archie could not touch them as they flew at a height the shell never reached. Our airmen show little activity and I do not know in what our superiority consists. At night the airmen worry us a great deal. Two officers of the 3rd M.G. Co. were wounded and the 11th Co. too had casualties from bombs. One man with six children who was employed as kitchen orderly fell a victim to this treacherous arm."

As Drunk as an Owl.
"We have got a lot of work with the training of the men. They can't shoot, and in other ways they lack the most elementary notions of a soldier. I have long ceased to lose my temper."

"On the evening of the 6th some of the officers of the 3rd Batt. had a little drinking bout. Finally I caught my sorrowful couch as drunk as an owl."

"THE HOUSE OF HATE."

Some Facts about Mr. A. B. Reeve.

Mr. Arthur B. Reeve, co-author with Charles A. Logue of the original story from which Pathé's new Pearl White serial, "The House of Hate" is taken, is one of the best known of American writers. "Dime" novels that have come in for much censure by educators and highbrows were the mental food of Mr. Reeve when he was a boy of twelve. He confesses to having read everything from "Nick Carter" to Conan Doyle and inspired by them, he tried to write a detective thriller. The first story he wrote before he reached his thirteenth birthday, was entitled "The Cripple Creek Crime."

His real literary career began at the high school in Brooklyn, which he attended, where he became one of the editors of the "Recorder." Later at Princeton he cast aside Latin and Greek and studied everything that had "clergy" on the end of it. After he left that University he studied criminal law at the New York Law school, but gave up this study when he found that there were sixty thousand lawyers in New York City.

His first Craig Kennedy story, which he hoped to put over in one of the big magazines, was written in 1910 and was rejected by nearly every one of the magazines. Finally the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" reconsidered its decision and accepted what has proved one of the most popular detective series ever created.

Since then Mr. Reeve has reported many famous murder cases and has known and worked with many of the greatest American detectives such as Burns, Dougherty, Schindler, Farrot and others. He collaborated on some of the William J. Burns stories in the magazines. In 1915 the character "Craig Kennedy" entered the motion picture field in "The Exploits of Elaine," a successful Pathé serial in which Pearl White was starred, written by Mr. Reeve in collaboration with Charles Goddard. "Elaine" was one of the most successful serial photoplays ever produced, running for eighteen weeks, two episodes each week.

U. S. Taxes.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington is preparing to collect \$5,000,000 taxes for next year. The tax collection system requires the services of 9,375 persons including 1,874 in Washington and 7,500 in the field. Next year's collections will probably require more than 1,000 additional employees.

looked from all sides and is swept by heavy machine-gun fire. . . . After some heavy work we crept down the trench to our station like a raiding party. The point is under fire from three sides; and there we have to leave the men to their fate."

"This is how they function in deep dug-outs after the fourth completed year of war! Orders are given and are carried out, and when a mess is made of the thing, then the howl begins. Further back everything is planned so beautifully—how elastic the advanced lines should be and how it should repulse smaller raiding parties. So it can, if the enemy makes a frontal attack. But a handful of mannikins cannot hold off a stout enemy who has already overcome two company sections, while half are dead and wounded of the third. We have got to stick it—came an order yesterday evening. This company must will recommend me for a decoration, but I don't attach any value to it."

"From 8.30 to 4.30 he shelled us again with heavy stuff, plumb on the parapet of O.O. Company. During the night I was working about again, and was in every position."

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VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

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Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
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HONGKONG NAGASAKI YOKOHAMAMonteagle 15th Dec. 7th Dec.
Key West
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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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For freight rates and through bills of lading
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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 31st

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
The ships are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 341.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,500 *Yokohama Maru T. 12,341	WED. 6th Nov. at 11 a.m. SATUR. 16th Nov. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tensho Maru T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 15th Nov. at noon.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
MELBOURNE DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.
NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

For date of sailing apply
at the Company's Office.

*Omitting Shanghai & Moji. *Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-NO-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru,"
"Sawa Maru," "Katsura Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru	MON. 25th Nov. at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru	TUES. 19th Dec. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PART AND LUTHERUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	14th Nov.
TERO MARU	22,000	26th Nov.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIVO MARU	17,200	3rd January.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific
Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between

NETH: INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light
and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland
Ports to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

January 9th, 1919. November 21st

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 105 House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
undisputed.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	7th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	8th Nov. at noon.
WWEI & NEWOWHANG	Mwah-Kuei	9th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Singan	12th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunnan	14th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of
Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are
Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment
at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Nov. 6, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilpanas	Tilpanas	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	Saigon
Tilpanas	Kobe & Moji	7th Nov.	9th Nov.	Macassar
Sorakarta	Shanghai	7th Nov.	8th Nov.	Batavia
Bilhon	Java & M'sar	8th Nov.	16th Nov.	Y'hama, Kobe
Nias	Java & M'sar	22nd Nov.	29th Nov.	Saigon
Tjikini	Java & M'sar	22nd Nov.	27th Nov.	Amoy
Tjimanhoek	Java	22nd Nov.	28th Nov.	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric lights and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	WED. 6th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 12th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri. 8th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri. 8th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun. 10th Nov. at 8 a.m.
HAIIPHONG	Loxang	Wed. 13th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 15th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly
service is maintained with Calcutta by the S.S. "KWAISANG" and "VITA" calling at
Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted
with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The S.S. "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every
fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted
throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailing from both ports every Friday.
HAIIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Kienloong when
date accommodation for passengers.
BORNEO LINE—Our sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having upper
Cabin taken on through Bills of Lading for Kienloong, Sandakan, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.
IENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin,
calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements
must be required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

New Dock at San Francisco.

A large dry dock is nearing
completion at Hunters' Point,
South San Francisco, which is
1,050 feet long. The dry dock
will be able to accommodate any
vessel afloat, and is described as
the largest in the world. Power-
ful electrical pumping machinery
has been provided by the West-
inghouse and General Electric
Companies, and in every respect
the equipment is believed to be of
the most modern and efficient
type.

N. Y. K. European Service.

It is reported that the man-
agement of the Nippon Yusen
Kaisha is again considering a
proposal to withdraw its steamers
from the European service, for
the reason that the service does
not pay. It is believed, however,
that it will not be possible for the
company to withdraw all its
vessels, and as a result it will
adopt the policy of transferring
the finer ships, such as the
Kitano Maru and the Mishima
Maru, to other routes, where
there is no danger of submarines.

A German Protest.

A protest has been made by
the German Government to the
State Department against Ameri-
canising German-owned busi-
nesses, ships and other property
by the Alien Property Custodian
Bureau. Plans for Americanisa-
tion, by the sale to American
citizens, of German owned
property valued at approximately
\$430,000,000 have been prepared
and the Alien Property Custodian
has declared that the sale will
be carried out. The total value
of enemy-owned property taken
over is between seven and eight
hundred million dollars gold.

"The Country of Roxboro."

An expedition is preparing to
leave a Pacific port for salvage
operations in the South Pacific,
where an attempt will be made
to recover the British ship
Country of Roxboro, which has
been imbedded in the sands of
one of the islands for many years.
The ship is of steel construction
and in these days of scarcity of
vessels will be of great service, if
the salvage operations are
successful. House contractors of
San Francisco who were in
charge of moving the brick and
concrete structure of the High
School of Commerce are inter-
ested in the venture to recover
the Country of Roxboro.

The Boycott.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, who
received a sailor like letter from
Lord Teignmouth in support of
the boycott pledge. Writing from
Mount Elton, Cleveland, his Lord-
ship says:—"As an old sailor, who,
during eight years' connection
with the Royal Naval Reserve,
had many hundreds of merchant
seamen and fishermen under his
inspection at the drill batteries,
I venture to enclose a small sum
towards the expenses of your
splendid scheme to obtain the
votes of the men at the front, in
token of my profound admiration
for the splendid behaviour of
these men against the vilest
devils that ever masqueraded
afloat under the guise of human
beings. What the Allies must do
after the war is to forbid the
display of the German flag in any
waters for all time. A flag that
has been belied by its owners
must never again be flouted in
the face of seamen. To allow it
to be displayed anywhere on the
face of the waters would be an
insult to the heroic men who have
suffered so awfully in the present
war."

The Loss of the John Murray.

The recent loss of the John
Murray near Malden Island has
revived official consideration of
an important matter, for the
Board of Trade. In 1916, for
the John Murray, then the Loch
Ryan, as a unit of the Clan line,
was in Melbourne, an accident
occurred on board, as a result of
which the chief officer of the
ship was so seriously injured that
he has been an inmate of the
Melbourne Hospital ever since.
According to the terms of the
Merchant Shipping Act, and
since medical opinion has not
considered it advisable to attempt
to return the patient to his home
port in England, the Board of
Trade has been paying compensa-
tion as "charge against the
ship" at the rate of about £170 a
year since 1906. The Melbourne
Shipping Master has written to
the Board of Trade in London
seeking an official ruling with
regard to the situation developing
from the fact that, while the
victim of the accident is still
drawing compensation according
to law, the ship, against which
the compensation is charged, has
been sold and the proceeds have
been distributed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

LATEST ARMISTICE DEVELOPMENTS.

Germany's Southern Frontier Open to Allies.

Lyons, November 4.

By reason of the armistice signed by General Dier, the Italian Generalissimo, hostilities with Austria ceased at three o'clock on Monday on the Italian and Balkan Fronts.

The importance of this event is underlined by the whole Press, which states that the southern frontier of Germany is open to the Allies, who now control the whole of the railway system of Austria.

If Germany should refuse the conditions of the Armistice laid down by the Entente, the latter have every means to impose them.—*French Wireless.*

Seizure of Germany's Locomotives and Wagons.

Lyons, November 4.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* announces that the Czech Authorities have seized all the German locomotives and wagons within the frontiers of Bohemia, which threatens to cause a grave crisis in transportation in Germany.—*French Wireless.*

Bavarian Cabinet Resigns.

Lyons, November 4.

The Bavarian Cabinet has resigned.

Polish Army Recognised.

London, November 5.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr Lansing announces that the Government of the United States recognises the Polish Army as autonomous and co-belligerent under the supreme authority of the Polish National Committee.

AFTER THE WAR.

Some of the Problems to be Faced.

London, November 4.

In the course of his article in the *Times* setting forth what he believes will be the terms which the associated Powers will impose on Germany, Lord Northcliffe says the final condition stipulates that the former German Colonies will not be returned to Germany, because the latter lost them as a result of the illegal violation of Belgium, which brought Britain into the war. "Germany has proclaimed that the fate of the Colonies will be decided on the Western Front; it has been so decided. She has proclaimed the uses to which, if victorious, they would be put. Such uses must be prevented in the interests of the peace of the world. The Colonies cannot, therefore, be returned to Germany, but their assignment as possessions, or in trusteeship, together with the fashion in which they shall be administered in the interests of the inhabitants and the world generally, are matters for future decision."

Lord Northcliffe emphasises that the making and completing of the numerous complicated territorial and other adjustments in Europe will be a long and laborious process, representing two distinct stages of evolution:—Firstly, the cessation of hostilities, the business of evacuation and re-occupation, and enemy demobilisation and disarmament; secondly, the actual carrying out of the peace conditions. The last stage will be nothing less than a reconstruction and reorganisation of the world with a view to the establishment of a League of Nations. Such a gigantic change will necessarily be difficult and slow, but the very steps essential to make it possible will slowly make it actual. For example, there will be a world shortage of food and raw material. Transport co-operation and the present international machinery regulating these must be continued and can ultimately be extended into a system which will meet with free and general acceptance. Then there will be international commissions to fix frontiers, parliamentary responsibility for the canon of international law, rules of international commerce and even laws for religious freedom, etc. These activities, the writer thinks, will rid us of passions and fears of war and "by the mere endeavour to find a way to a better world we shall bring these better conditions about."

A Government Disclaimer.

London, November 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Duffon, Mr. Bonar Law said the article by Lord Northcliffe on peace terms expressed the views of Lord Northcliffe, and the Government was in no wise responsible for them.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Captures During October.

London, Nov. 4.

A French communique states: North of the Sambre a French reconnaissance penetrated Perguy-les-Bois and brought back a hundred prisoners. Enemy artillery and machine gunning was maintained at night-time on the whole Sambre front, between Bethel and Semuy.

During October, in the incessant fighting in which our First Army was engaged on the Oise front, it took 10,387 prisoners, including 204 officers, with 113 guns, over 1,500 machine-guns and considerable material.

Enemy's Complicated Position.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The position of the enemy is complicated by the capture of Bazancy and their hurried retreat before the French and Americans. Notwithstanding their furious resistance they know well the fate of the Argonne and Meuse fronts. General Gouraud's army broke their resistance on the left. The Americans on the right are overcoming the resistance of the enemy's rearguards. The Germans are abandoning a great amount of booty. Over 4,000 prisoners have been taken.—*Havas.*

THE AUSTRIAN BREAK-UP.

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.

A message from Vienna says: The National Council has issued an appeal dwelling on the fact that the army is breaking up in disorder and points out the dangers of vast unemployment and the hunger and misery likely to ensue. The States Guards are abandoning war prisoners' camps. It exhorts soldiers to voluntarily join the German-Austrian Corps in order to avert famine and further bloodshed.

From Munich it is learned that there is much disturbance in Bavaria over events on the Italian front and Austrian troops are being posted on the frontier in order to prevent penetration, burning, plundering, etc.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 1.

Silver is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AFTER THE WAR.

Some of the European Problems.

London, Nov. 4.

The first reasoned exposition hitherto published of the situation with which Europe will shortly be confronted and of some problems attendant to the long transition period from war to peace and thence to the League of Nations, appears in the *Times* in a three column article signed by Lord Northcliffe.

The article states what the writer believes to be the terms which the associated Powers will impose upon Germany. These comprise the complete territorial and economic restoration of Belgium, reconstruction of the invaded French provinces, with compensation for all civilian losses and injuries, the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, not as a territorial acquisition or part of the war indemnity, but as reparation for the wrong done in 1871, the readjustment of the northern frontier of Italy, the evacuation of all ex-Russian territory, the annulment of all Russian treaties with her enemy since the Revolution, the formation of a Polish State with access to the sea, indemnification of Poland by the Powers responsible for the war havoc, the abrogation of the Treaty of Bucharest, the evacuation and restoration of Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro, the removal as far as possible of Turkish rule over non-Turkish peoples, Austria and Germany to replace illegally damaged and destroyed merchant tonnage of the associated Powers and neutrals, the appointment of Tribunals to try individuals of any belligerents accused of offences against war or against humanity.

A TOUCHING CEREMONY.

Paris, Nov. 3.

A touching ceremony took place at the Pantheon. A British military delegation attended bearing a memorial palm dedicated to the French heroes who have fallen for the salvation of their country. The delegation was headed by an English Captain blinded in the war and who is here as a delegate of the Comrades of the Great War.—*Havas.*

THE KAISER'S FUTURE.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The French press prints from a reliable source the statement that Government circles in Berlin no longer consider the Kaiser's abdication pressing. Nevertheless certain South Germans are bent upon the retention of the Kaiser as it would strengthen the separatist tendency.—*Havas.*

FRENCH PARENTS' APPEAL.

Paris, Nov. 3.

A petition by over 3,000 fathers and mothers of boys and girls under 18 years of age at Lille who were taken by the Germans asks that the German Government be summoned to restore all young people detained in defiance of international law.—*Havas.*

THE ARMISTICE CONFERENCE.

Paris, Nov. 3.

The Versailles Conference deliberations have been resumed. Mr. Venizelos, the Belgian Foreign Minister, the Japanese Ambassador and the Serbian Minister in Paris (replacing the Premier) were again present. Nothing has transpired as to the deliberations.—*Havas.*

UKRAINIANS OCCUPY LEMBERG.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.

A message from Lemberg says: The Ukrainians have occupied the town and proclaimed a state of siege. They have interned the Starholder and business is at a standstill.

FROM CONVICT TO SOLDIER.

New American Scheme.

A new plan for the military training of the prisoners confined in the jails of this country to prepare them to do work essential in the conduct of the war, and which will possibly enable prisoners to earn the privilege of fighting for their country, says the *New York Evening Post*, is now being put into operation in the State of New Jersey by Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, with the approval of the War Department in Washington.

"I am gratified to say," said Mr. Lewis to-day, "that New Jersey has again taken the lead as the first State in the Union in beginning to-day to utilise the man-power of its correctional institutions in work essential to the conduct of the war, and has arranged, after conferring with the War Department, to assign prisoners to do essential war work in the State of New Jersey. This work will consist of building roads, railroads, digging canals, ditching, drainage, and agricultural labour. They will be trained by institutional officers under the supervision of United States Army officers. The prisoner should be given a chance to do his bit in that class of service for which the Army and State authorities decide that he is best fitted.

"The plan will at once eliminate the objections of certain army officers to the placement of felons or misdemeanors together with the other United States troops, inasmuch as it provides

for the segregation of such prisoners in separate army divisions under regular army officers. Further it will eliminate the obvious injustice of the situation, which calls for the entire effort and sacrifice of our best and noblest men, and carefully shields and protects our offending classes.

Approval of War Department.

"I have received the approval of the War Department in Washington to make a test of my plan in the State of New Jersey, which eventually will provide, if it is extended to the other States, for the utilisation of the man-power of more than 400,000 prisoners in the United States. To this end I have called a meeting to-day of the wardens and superintendents of the correctional institutions in this State, and of my Medical Advisory Board on classification, and have directed that the plan be put into immediate operation, thus placing the man-power in the prisons and reformatories of New Jersey at the disposal of the United States Army."

Nation-wide application of the Commissioner plan is now receiving the careful consideration of Assistant Secretary of War Mr. Frederick Keppel, and of the special committee of the General Staff of the War Department, of which Gen. Kerr is the Chairman. The Assistant Secretary has suggested to the Commissioner that a test of that part of his plan which will be carried out by the State Authorities throughout the United States, with the advice and co-operation of the War Department, be initiated immediately in the State of New Jersey. The test begun to-day purposes to demonstrate to the army the practicability of the plan for nation-wide adoption.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

Stag Hotel Licence Refused.

A meeting of the Hongkong Licensing Board was held to-day in the Council Chamber. The Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher) presided and there were present: Messrs. A. M. Thomson, A. Shelton Hooper, T. E. Hough, A. Mackenzie, A. R. Lowe and the Secretary (Mr. G. A. Woodcock).

After a preliminary discussion, the Chairman announced that the Board had decided to grant all the licences applied for, as advertised, except with regard to two, about which they wished to hear more, viz. the Astor House and the Stag Hotel.

Mr. M.J.D. Stephens appeared for Mr. Chopard, licensee of the Astor House, and asked that the licence be extended to include permission to serve liquor in the lounge recently provided in the portion of the premises previously occupied by the French Store. He pointed out that the entrance to the lounge was not from the street, but from the hotel hall, and that the addition of this convenience for visitors was no more than that allowed at other hotels here.

The Board granted the application.

Regarding the Stag Hotel, the Chairman said that there was an objection from the Police, not against the conduct of the Hotel, but that as the Hotel was not frequented by Europeans it was considered that it should be licensed under the scheme of Chinese licences recently adopted.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the licensee and pointed out that the latter wished to cater for Europeans and it was thought that after the war Europeans would frequent the hotel as they had done in the past.

The application was refused.

THE YARN MARKET.

Still Keeping Very Firm.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotewall, in their yarn report dated the 5th inst., state:—

Since our last report on the 20th September, our yarn market has kept up very firm, and a fair volume of business both "spot and to arrive" has been transacted at an advance of \$5 to \$10 per bale, during this interval of six weeks.

The heavy drop in exchange, coupled with the very small stock and restricted imports of yarn have greatly induced buyers to resume operations that were suspended on account of uncertainty of peace situation, while holders in view of Bombay condition have in many instances met the views of buyers with the result that greater part of the business has been effected in the last fortnight of the interval.

No. 10s yarn has remained in more request as more than half of the total sales consist of this count.

At the close, the tone of our market is quiet, as buyers now seem to have fulfilled their wants.

Total Sales 8,000 bales.

Bargains in Chinese hand 10,000 bales.

Arrivals—Steamers from Bombay have brought in altogether 7,000 bales for Hongkong and 5,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai.—The same firm tendency has been kept up during the interval, and moderate business is reported at an advance of the 5s per bale. Latterly, however, on account of money tightness the market is rather quiet.

Japanese Yarn.—Stocks seem to have run down and supplies being scanty, business has passed on a very limited scale as under:—Quotations are as follows:—Bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$276; Bales 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$286; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$276; 600 Bales Yellow Jose, No. 20s at \$285/21; Bales Seton, No. 10s at \$253; Seton, No. 20s at \$279; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$279.

Raw Cotton.—New Chinese cotton has made its first appearance in our market and 600 bales (low bales) have changed hands \$56 to \$60 per piece. There is no stock of Bengal cotton and animal questions are \$4 to \$5 per piece.

AUSTRALIAN CIVIL SERVANTS CRITICISED.

Ex-Minister's Remarkable Statement.

Trenchant criticism of public service irregularities was indulged in by Mr. Arthur Griffith, ex-Minister for Works and Education, at the Public Service Commission in Sydney a few weeks ago. The system under which the service was conducted at present, he said, was workable only through evasion of the spirit and letter of the Act. When establishing the several industrial enterprises during his regime as Minister for Works, he appointed outside men to take charge—Mr. Hutton (brickworks), Mr. Mitchell (pipeworks), and Mr. Bruce (building and construction department). He had stated to his colleagues that he would not undertake the responsibility of starting such enterprises unless he could select the men who he knew would make good.

The heads of the public departments sometimes were disloyal to the policy of the Government. On one occasion the manager of the brickworks (Mr. Hutton) informed him that he had entered the room of one of the officers in an endeavour to secure an order, and had met a member of the brick ring coming out with an order in his pocket at 15s. per 1,000 higher than the former had offered for a better class of brick. Referring to the relationship between Ministers and members of the Public Service Board, the witness said that a statement had reached his ears that the dredges on the northern rivers and harbours were just drinking saloons—that masters were drunk on duty, and so on. He had referred the matter to the Board for inquiry, and on the charges being proved true in some instances, a recommendation was made that the masters concerned be put in charge of tugboats. It was the function of the Board to apportion punishment, but he, in defiance of the Act, had gazed at the men out of the service, for which the Board subsequently put the matter before Parliament.

On another occasion, when it had been shown that two officers of his department—one in receipt of \$1,000 a year, and the other \$300 a year—had been accepting secret commissions he had gazed at them out of the service without referring the matter to the Board. His attitude was that no Minister could administer a department properly if another body had the power to say that he must continue to employ rogues and drunkards. After charges had been carefully investigated by the Board, he thought all serious punishments should be apportioned by the Minister. He also held the view that certain responsible positions in all departments should be classified as Ministerial, and all appointments, removals, promotions, should be made by Cabinet—and that all other positions, except those gazetted, should remain under the control of the Board.

"I felt," concluded Mr. Griffith, "that so far as business undertakings are concerned, a Minister whose life may depend on a chance majority in Parliament, or within his own party room, with a multiplicity of duties to perform—is about the worst placed man in the community to conduct an industrial undertaking. Ten men are willing to incur unpopularity, both inside and outside of Parliament, by insisting on efficiency under all circumstances, and when as a result of a Parliamentary cabal, or some political accident, a Minister, who believes in the principle of State industries, is succeeded by one who has all his life condemned it—those industries must suffer in consequence. In my opinion, once a State business undertaking has been launched, the general manager should be placed in an entirely independent position. The policy should be in the hands of the Minister, but the actual working of the business should be exclusively in the hands of the manager, whose appointment and removal should be a matter of Cabinet decision."

Another U. S. Loan to Belgium. Washington, October 27.—The Treasury Department has announced that \$9,000,000 have been loaned to Belgium, making the total loan to Belgium \$189,000,000. The loan will be repaid by the Allies in 1924.

PHOTOGRAPHING SPIRITS.

A Shanghai Wager.

The proprietors of the Zung Teh Tan, a spiritualist establishment in Shanghai, are considering what steps to take with reference to a challenge which they have just received from the Chin Wu Athletic Society. With an offer of \$500 the cultivators of the material physique have challenged the psychics to prove by public demonstration that a photograph can be taken with an ordinary camera of the spirit of an ancient scholar.

The claim of the spiritualists, it appears from the *Shanghai Gazette*, is that some time ago a photograph actually was taken of the spirit of a certain dead scholar. Since then many photographs are alleged to have been taken showing in fine details scenes in the paradise of a certain fairy or goddess. To prove that this story is true, the proprietors of the establishment furnished a letter for publication in the local Chinese papers, giving what are supposed to be details as to how the photographs were taken by persons not connected with the establishment.

The letter states that on several occasions photographs were successfully taken of spirits and scenes in Paradise without artificial light and with an exposure of a couple of seconds. Before the pictures were taken, the spirit concerned was consulted. To this end incense sticks were burned and the proprietors kowtowed at an altar. A stick or a pen hanging in the air would then begin to write something either on paper or on a coating of rice spread on a table, giving the answer of the spirit.

The proprietors claim that they could produce the actual plates to show the genuineness of the process. Accepting the challenge a party of the Chin Wu Athletic Society members called at the establishment of the photographer who claimed to have taken the spirit pictures and examined the plates. Their verdict was "fraud." Consequently these sturdy athletes challenged the proprietors of the spiritualist establishment to prove their allegation by a public demonstration.

The spiritualists have not yet accepted the offer of \$500 made by the society that the photographer cannot secure a photograph of a spirit.

ANOTHER SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. E. Wood, with snatching a purse containing \$28.50. Sergt. Blackman prosecuted.

A Chinese student deposed that he was walking along with his two companions when the defendant came up and snatched the purse out of his pocket and ran away. A classmate of his told him that the defendant went to a tea-house. On going in, he found the defendant with the purse in his hand. He was then arrested and brought to the Station.

Corroborative evidence was given by the complainant's companions.

The defendant, in giving evidence, denied snatching the purse and said he picked it up in the street. He had the intention of giving it back to the owner, but as he did not know who the owner was, he went inside a tea-shop and bought some cakes, as he was hungry. Whilst he was receiving the change back, the complainant came up and accused him of stealing it.

His Worship remanded the case till Friday, so as to enable the defendant to call his aunt as a witness.

Another U. S. Loan to Belgium. Washington, October 27.—The Treasury Department has announced that \$9,000,000 have been loaned to Belgium, making the total loan to Belgium \$189,000,000. The loan will be repaid by the Allies in 1924.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Canadian Gold Refinery.
The heavy demand on the gold refinery at the Canadian Government Mint has necessitated the construction of a second plant with a monthly output of 1,000,000 ounces of fine gold. Through this extension the Mint has now the largest capacity of any gold refinery in the world.

Japanese Petroleum Imports.
Imports of petroleum into Japan, mainly by the Standard Oil Company and the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, during the first half of 1918 amounted to 3,000,000 cases, showing an increase of 1,000,000 cases over the corresponding period of last year, and of 1,300,000 cases over that of 1917. Imports of naphtha have about doubled since last year.

U.S. and German Property.
The U.S. Alien Property Custodian, in a Liberty Loan speech, said he favoured a law to confiscate German-owned industrial plants in the United States at the termination of the war as well as profits made by them. He said: "I would divorce entirely and forever all German capital from American industry. I have watched these great enemy corporations under my management earn enormous profits growing out of war conditions for which the owners and the owners' friends in Germany were directly responsible."

Poor Canadian Wheat Estimate.
The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of autumn wheat for Canada is 15½ bushels, as against 21½ in the past two years. This gives a total yield of 5,275,760 bushels, as compared with 15,383,450 in 1917 and 17,590,900 in 1918. In Ontario, where the bulk of the autumn wheat crop is grown, it is estimated that the total yield for the current year will be only 4,435,200 bushels from 277,200 acres, as compared with last year's estimate of 14,114,800 bushels from 656,500 acres. The total yield of hay and clover is placed at 10,064,100 tons from 8,015,250 acres, as compared with 13,634,700 tons from 8,225,034 acres in 1917.

Japanese Official's Tour.
Mr. K. Nagamatsu, who arrived at Sydney by the Aki-maru last month, is a Secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Commercial Commissioner of Australia and the Philippine Islands. His visit to Sydney is part of a scheme by the Japanese Government to extend trade relations with Australia. In fulfilment of this mission Mr. Nagamatsu proposes to travel through the Commonwealth, visiting all the important trading centres. He will not, however, confine his investigations to trade, but will visit some of the agricultural strongholds and departments to inquire into the question of reciprocal relationship in agriculture. This tour of the Commonwealth will occupy about a month, and Mr. Nagamatsu expects to be back in Sydney prior to his departure for Japan.

Japan's Trade with Australia.
To meet the demands of the increasing trade at Sydney with Japan, and to provide more up-to-date arrangements for the heavy tonnage arriving from the East, Messrs Burns, Philp, and Co., managing agents for the N.Y.K., have completed arrangements with the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners for the leasing of a portion of the new wharves at Dawes Point. The berths secured by the Japanese line are known as Nos. 6 and 7, Dawes Point. The new wharves are centrally situated, being next to the Central Wharf, and within handy distance by tram to the city. A feature is the extensive shed accommodation. The jetties have a length of fully 7000 ft., and is equal to the existing of the largest liner coming to the port. Last month four of the N.Y.K. steamers were accommodated there, and the Daily Telegraph says the facility with which the enormous cargoes were handled offered a striking illustration of the convenience of the new berthing arrangements. With the acquisition of the new wharves the N.Y.K. line at Circular Quay, both on the east and west sides, expired the whole of the wharf and pier being shifted over to Dawes Point.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY

ANTONIO MORENO

THURSDAY

NOVEMBER

7th!

NOVEMBER

7th!



PEARL WHITE

PEARL WHITE



ANTONIO MORENO

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY

ANTONIO MORENO

THURSDAY

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NOVEMBER

7th!

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—
Jeeffongtsong, Fansen, Des Voeux Road, Central, from Shanghai.
Shirayuki, Charter Road, from Shanghai.
Chongsing, Yeeseekah, 7, from Shanghai.
Kingfoo Kaechain Naikai, from Shanghai.
Cameron Netherlands Trading Society, from Yokohama.
Yanon, from Kobe.
Wroe, from Yokohama.

T. KING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 1, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.
Phulwell, from Bangkok (Annam).

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 31, 1918.

Asbestos Supplies.

The asbestos of commerce comes largely from Italy, although supplies are also available from Canada, Siberia, Natal, Cape Colony, Corsica and the United States. Canada gives the best yield, producing about 100,000 tons annually.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/34
Demand	3/3 15/16
10 d/s	3/4 1/16
60 d/s	3/4 3/16
4 m/s	3/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	142 1/2
T/T Japan	14 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 1/2
co & New York	78 1/2
T/T Java	183 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4 3/4
Demand, Paris	4 3/4 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	80 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 5/8 1/2
6 m/s. France	4 6 1/4
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	78 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	158 1/2
Demand, Singapore	142 1/2
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	114 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	5 9/16 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	43 1/8
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	per
10 "	57 1/2 prem
5 "	2 1/2 dis
Canton	

THEATRE ROYAL

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

OF

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	\$10.00
Remaining " "	\$ 5.00
Stalls	\$ 5.00
Pit and Gallery	\$ 2.00

and for the SECOND NIGHT:—

Dress Circle	\$ 5.00
Stalls	\$ 4.00
Pit and Gallery	\$ 2.00

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half prices on Second Night.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 2% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
Paid up: 22,500,000.
(1/4 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING

SHANGHAI **SAIGON**
TIENTSIN **HAIPHONG**
HONGKONG **YUNNANFOU**

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London.
NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

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